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orders for the necessary measures to be taken. All the medical forces are at the disposal of this board, including the hospital service and the service in isolation districts, the disinfection detachments, and the rat destroyers; also the detachment in charge of the sanitary maintenance of the dwellings situated in the neighborhood of the epidemic.

All the ships, without exception, at Odessa are cleared of rats, and passengers as well as the crews are submitted to a medical examination. Passenger steamships have their own doctors, isolation places, medicines, and disinfectants. These ships are inspected by doctors at the ports where they land before any communication is allowed with the shore.

At the railway station of Odessa every train is visited by a doctor before leaving. The goods specified in the regulations are not conveyed, and all the warehouses and other places within the railway station are cleared of rats.

On August 24 it was decided that owing to the continued presence of plague in Odessa Musselman pilgrims coming to Odessa should not be allowed communication with the town, but should be lodged in special buildings under medical supervision. From August 13 to 24, 17 fatal cases of plague, clinically diagnosed as pneumonic, were reported in 2 villages in the territory of Semiretschensk, in Russian Turkestan, and in the Djambeitin district, from August 23 to 27, 7 cases of plague with 3 deaths; the diagnosis was bacteriologically verified. The usual measures have been taken in the Semiretschensk and Oural territories to combat the disease.

SERVIA.

BELGRADE—Cholera.

The American consul reported October 12 to the Department of State the presence of cholera in the consular district of Belgrade.

URUGUAY.

Precautions Against Importation of Cholera.

The following regulations issued by the Uruguayan national hygienic council were forwarded to the Department of State by the American minister September 8:

In view of the outbreak and spread of Asiatic cholera in certain parts of southern Italy, the national council of hygiene, being so authorized, resolves that—

Ships which have left Mediterranean and Adriatic ports since August 13 will be subject to the following quarantine treatment:

ARTICLE 1. Uninfected ships carrying a sanitary inspector: Free pratique after sanitary visit, ocular inspection of passengers, disinfection of clothing.

ART. 2. Uninfected ships not having a sanitary inspector:

(a) Rigorous sanitary visit and medical examination of passengers.

(b) Disinfection of clothing and cabin luggage.

(c) Landing of such first and second class passengers as promise to reside within a fixed radius (to be determined by the sanitary authorities), where they can be watched during 5 days, provided that the said passengers give sufficient guaranty that they will comply with these rules.

(d) Third-class passengers will be landed at the sanitary station, have their luggage disinfected, and be kept under observation for 5 days.

ART. 3. Infected ships carrying a sanitary inspector:

Ships which either have cholera on board upon arrival, or have had it during the voyage, will be treated as follows:

(a) Ships will be subjected to a complete disinfection, such as: Renewing water supply, fumigation of tanks, closets, etc., as the authorities judge fit

(b) Disembarkation of the sick for treatment at the quarantine station.

(c) If cholera appears previous to the last 5 days before reaching port, passengers will be treated under article 2.

(d) If the case or cases occur within the last 5 days before reaching port, the treatment will be as follows:

1. First and second class passengers: Fumigation of clothing and medical examination.

The authorities in charge shall decide whether or not passengers shall be allowed to disembark and remain under observation for 5 days, as provided in article 2, section c. Both the sanitary inspection department and that of public inspection shall agree as to what measures are desirable before each case is decided.

Third-class passengers:

2. Disembarkation at the quarantine station, fumigation of luggage, and observation for 5 days.

ART. 4. Infected ships not carrying a sanitary inspector:

Passengers by such boats shall be treated according to (c), article 3.

ART. 5. The sanitary authorities will give every passenger a health passport, to be presented to the authorized medical authorities whenever requested.

ART. 6. The radius mentioned in (c), article 2, shall be: On the west, the bay; on the east, Calle Sierra; on the south, Calle Juan D. Jackson; on the north, Calle Colombia.

ART. 7. The municipality has charge of watching the passengers, and will intrust it to the doctors of the public emergency service. These services are to be paid for, and the passengers will pay before landing.

ART. 8. First and second class passengers shall pay \$5 of the national currency for the medical observance services, without regard to the further guarantee which the sanitary authorities may require, as per (c), article 2.

ART. 9. An employee of the municipality shall be present at the sanitary visit to collect the fees.

ART. 10. The ships coming under the present ordinance shall go to the hospital at Flores Island for the quarantine visit and the disembarkation of third-class passengers, if such is necessary.

ART. 11. The fumigation of passengers' clothing will take place in the ovens on board ship, according to articles 1 and 2, and in the presence of representatives of the council.

ART. 12. The disinfection of ships ending their voyage at Montevideo shall take place after the unloading of all cargo and in the presence of two sanitary guards and a sanitary assistant.

ART. 13. Persons violating the sanitary regulations will be punished by 12 to 15 months' imprisonment (art. 2711, penal code).

ART. 14. Let this be published for public knowledge.

VENEZUELA.

PUERTO CABELLO—Yellow Fever.

The American consul reported October 12 to the Department of State that yellow fever had appeared.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX.

Reports Received During Week Ended October 21, 1910.

[These tables include cases and deaths recorded in reports received by the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, from American consuls through the Department of State and from other sources.]

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Austria-Hungary				Sept. 29, still present.
Budapest	Sept. 8-24	6	1	
Kalocsa	Sept. 23			Present.
Neusatz	Sept. 23			Present.
Pressburg	Sept. 23			Present.
China:				
Amoy	Aug. 28-Sept. 3....	1		
Germany:				
Freiburg	Sept. 9-13	2		
Marlenburg	Sept. 13-15	3	1	